


1. Whether any party has demanded or demands a trial by jury;⁴
2. Whether or not the parties consent to have a United States magistrate judge conduct any and all further proceedings in the case, including trial, order the entry of a final judgment, and conduct all post-judgment proceedings;⁵ and
3. In the event the plaintiff has not yet obtained service on all defendants, a statement by the plaintiff explaining why all parties have not been served.

So ORDERED and SIGNED this 18th day of March 2021.



DAVID C. GUADERRAMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

³ Local Court Rule CV-16(c) states that the parties shall confer and “the parties shall submit a proposed scheduling order to the Court in the form [set out in Appendix B]” of the Local Rules.

⁴ See Fed. R. Civ. P. 38, 39(b), 81(c)(3).

⁵ Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)(1), all full-time Magistrate Judges are authorized and empowered to try any civil case, jury or non-jury, with the consent of all parties to the lawsuit. Because of the crowded condition of the criminal docket in this Division and the difficulty in reaching civil cases for trial, you may wish to consent to trial by a United States Magistrate Judge.

If a party wishes to consent to trial before a Magistrate Judge, it must notify the Court by traditionally filing the notice of consent as soon as possible. The consent to trial by a Magistrate Judge must be voluntary, and the party is free to withhold consent without suffering adverse consequences. If all parties consent to trial of this case by a Magistrate Judge, the Court will enter an order transferring the case to a Magistrate Judge for trial and for entry of judgment. If the case has already been referred to a Magistrate Judge for pretrial matters and the parties consent to trial by a Magistrate Judge, the trial will be before the Magistrate Judge already assigned to the case.